NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805. [*No. 2257.*

JUST PUBLISHED,
Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents single)

excellent new Publication (consisting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A
RIENDLY VISIT
TO THE
OUSE OF MOURNING.

HE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—
Eccl. vii. 14.

Many are the sayings of the Wise,
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Extolling Patience——
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little prevails; or rather seems a tune
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cret refreshings that repair his strength,
d fainting spirits uphold. MILTON.

ke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES
orms his Friends and the Public in general,

HAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he contio teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in Engrammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and entail, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geoy, Mathematics, Architectural and other ing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half till half past 12 in the morning; and from ast 2 till half past 5 in the evening.
Private Rooms for young Ladies, and , if required.
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wport, July 5, 1805.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, Washington-street; where she has on Sale, nteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, nets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit ts, &c.
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JOHN BOURS,
THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

AVING lately made an addition to his former assortment of GOODS, thanks his nds, and old customers, for favours received, again invites them to make trial of the cheap of many articles called for at this season—icularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of rent widths and quality—Muslins of most ds—superfine and middling black Navy Blue—don brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassi-es—cotton Cassimeres, with as general a vay, and as low as to be found in any shop in wport. *July 5, 1804.*

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner MOUNTHOPE, of about Ninety Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms apply to
JESSE BARLOW—or
CORNELIUS BENNETT.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES. Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his ather, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newrt, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deased, and having given bond according to law, r the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reosed in him, requests all persons who are indebtd to said estate to make immediate payment; and l those who have any demands against it, to exbit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.
CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the Public the following SCHEME:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
10		8		80
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200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200
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The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Class.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate so rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW. } *Directors.*
North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R. Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumreill, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master, Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
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FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
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2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.
Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
JOHN BOURS, jun
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-Square, Newport—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 152 feet—For further particulars and terms apply to
PEleG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.
April 19, 1805.

FROM THE NORFOLK PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE LAY-CURATE.

"Whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning."

SUCH is the opinion of the wise and intelligent SAINT PAUL; a writer whose works must be regarded with peculiar attention by every man of taste, and will be perused with advantage by all who seek in what they read for that which may enlighten the mind and improve the heart. The decision of such a consummate judge, both of men and of things, cannot be contemned but by the truly ignorant and unthinking.

Of the productions of antiquity, there are none that deserve so great a share of our favour, or should be so thoroughly studied, as that sacred volume, from which my texts are taken. In it, we find precepts, for almost every part of human conduct, laid down and enforced by the authority and the example of supreme wisdom, and supreme goodness itself.—Woe be to those, who think slightingly of the mighty science which it teaches; for it involves the true knowledge of the only source of all truth, and all knowledge. To be ignorant of what it contains, is indeed a state of most pitiable ignorance: To know, and not to practise the duties and observances it inculcates, is a most dangerous contempt of him, who has therein condescended to become our instructor; knowing the way, here pointed out so clearly, yet obstinately and contumeliously to pursue the opposite, is running into imminent hazard of everlasting perdition; to induce others to reject its wholesome instruction, to deny its authority, can from infinite mercy alone hope for forgiveness.

When this most zealous, and most instructive of the primitive CURATES, who delivered the maxims of a pure religion, and taught the will, and pleaded the cause of a just, benevolent, and Almighty Master, tells the Romans, in this serious manner, that "Whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for their learning;" it is easily perceived, that he points their notice to those books, which contain the precepts of the moral law, foretell the coming of the Saviour, in whom he wished them to establish their faith, and relate the history of that chosen people, who had been preserved to give him birth.

Feeble, indeed, would be the aid which a mere LAY-CURATE could impart to so skilful a champion as Saint-Paul, in so great a cause: yet, such support as he could give, he would most willingly contribute. Rigid divines may deem it unworthy of *their* calling, to give any other reason, why the ancient scriptures should be diligently studied, than merely because they are, by men of moral sense, universally considered as containing the word, and being the inspired work of God. To me they appear, for various other reasons, of such real and intrinsic value, that to treat them with levity, or even neglect, must inevitably mark the person who does so, as one incapable of judging, or of relishing, the most precious and legitimate beauties of literature. Written by so many different persons, (though all with one view, to assert the just Omnipotence of God) it is not going too far to say, that they contain the most pleasing specimens extant, of almost every different species of composition.

If I merely resort to the scriptures, to find entertainment and instruction, in things appertaining to this world, without any references to a future, whatever may be the immediate bias of my mind, can I be at a loss for gratification? Do I wish to consult the epic poet, the didactic moralist, or the grave legislator? I have before me the most glorious, the most luminous, and the most sublime of all writers, Moses. Is history, the object of my study? The authors of the book immediately following, afford examples of a manner of detailing events, which, even at this day, stands unrivalled. If in dramatic or lyric work, I seek for recreation, in whose volumes can I find it more instructive, than in those of the authors of Job, and the Psalms of David, or in the glowing productions of the Prophets? Whatever may be the momentary incitement, to consult this immortal volume, no breast, in which there is sensibility or discernment, can quit it unsatisfied.—I may pity, but God forbid that I should envy, those who can take it up and lay it down with indifference.

When the LAY-CURATE quotes the words of the apostle, and seeks to persuade his readers, that "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning" he would extend his views farther; and would endeavour to persuade them that it is intended also to inculcate the necessity of improving our minds, by an acquaintance with all the beauties which abound in the writings of the ancients.

To improve most, by the writings of those who have lived aforetime, one thing very requisite is, in early years, to acquire a full knowledge of the different languages in which they have written. This, I am well aware, is by many considered as superfluous; and, according to them, the time spent in obtaining such knowledge, is so much time wasted, in a life which Nature has rendered too succinct for other purposes. To know, and speak their own language, is, in their opinion, to know all that is necessary.

But to such, as reason thus, might be objected the insuperable difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any modern language, without being more or less acquainted with those from which it has been derived; and it might also be added, from experience, that the more intimate we are with the parents, the more extensive will be the authority and command possessed over the descendent.

It is only in the years of adolescence, that a knowledge of ancient languages can be acquired, to such extent as to entitle the person to the appellation of a scholar, or to a place among men of learning. The ductility of youth, and the absence of all those cares which occupy a state of puberty, so peculiarly designate that as the season for imprinting on the memory the detailed principles of a strange language; that to neglect it then, is to abandon all hopes of ever attaining in it to any degree of perfection. Nor can it be allowed, that the time thus disposed of, is time misapplied. Youth, from the period when letters begin to be taught, until that in which it exhibits a capacity to undertake the labours of a profession, can in no other way be so well employed; indeed it has few ways besides of employing itself, which are not prejudicial both to moral and to physical health.

For whatever profession the *man* may be intended, the *youth* should be well prepared, by a regular initiation into the mysteries of ancient learning; by which he will be enabled to study, in their original state, all the sciences which are now deemed of consequence, either in the education of the gentleman or the man of business.

Is he designed to be the minister of the word of God? To be able to understand the sacred authors in their own language, to judge whether that from which he is appointed to deal out instruction is a correct version, and to read in their own words the arguments of the first polemicks, are indispensible qualifications. Is it intended that he should expound the laws of his country, and defend the cause of the oppressed before the judgment seat? The best examples of forensic eloquence, after which he should discipline his mind and model his style, is found in the proceedings of the Roman forum. Is it the wish of the parent to see his son, invested with legislative or executive authority, stand forth as the political guardian of his county's liberties? The knowledge of politics is entirely derived from the ancients; and before he should dare to assume the character of a politician, the works of such men as Plato, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and many others, but above all Aristotle, who may now be called the father of political science, should be familiarly known to him. In short, whether in poetry, history, politics, divinity, or in whatever department of belles-letters, arts or sciences, it may be his ambition to excel, that excellence cannot be attained, without a knowledge of those things, which were written aforetime, for our instruction.

But all are not thus qualified for the study of those necessary works. The time when learning should have been received, has been suffered to pass by unimproved, and cannot now be re-called. They may be ambitious to study and to learn, but other important cares occupy the mind, and render application impossible. By such, and such only, can the want of learning be fully estimated.

To those who stand in this unfortunate predicament, the LAY-CURATE would still repeat the words of Saint Paul, and remind them, nevertheless, that "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for their learning:" and he would admonish them not to neglect study while there is yet time. There is still a way open to them.—Though the direct road to eminence in literature may not have been discovered to them, there is a bye path in which they may walk with safety and with honor; though the principal gate to the Temple of knowledge has been shut against them, yet while the postern remains unfolded let them not neglect to enter.

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It is only in the years of adolescence, that a knowledge of ancient languages can be acquired, to such extent as to entitle the person to the appellation of a scholar, or to a place among men of learning. The ductility of youth, and the absence of all those cares which occupy a state of puberty, so peculiarly designate that as the season for imprinting on the memory the detailed principles of a strange language; that to neglect it then, is to abandon all hopes of ever attaining in it to any degree of perfection. Nor can it be allowed, that the time thus disposed of, is time misapplied. Youth, from the period when letters begin to be taught, until that in which it exhibits a capacity to undertake the labours of a profession, can in no other way be so well employed; indeed it has few ways besides of employing itself, which are not prejudicial both to moral and to physical health.

For whatever profession 'the *man* may be intended, the *youth* should be well prepared, by a regular initiation into the mysteries of ancient learning; by which he will be enabled to study, in their original state, all the sciences which are now deemed of consequence, either in the education of the gentleman or the man of business.

Is he designed to be the minister of the word of God? To be able to understand the sacred authors in their own language, to judge whether that from which he is appointed to deal out instruction is a correct version, and to read in their own words the arguments of the first polemicks, are indispensible qualifications. Is it intended that he should expound the laws of his country, and defend the cause of the oppressed before the judgment seat? The best examples of forensic eloquence, after which he should discipline his mind and model his style, is found in the proceedings of the Roman forum. Is it the wish of the parent to see his son, invested with legislative or executive authority, stand forth as the political guardian of his county's liberties? The knowledge of politics is entirely derived from the ancients; and before he should dare to assume the character of a politician, the works of such men as Plato, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and many others, but above all Aristotle, who may now be called the father of political science, should be familiarly known to him. In short, whether in poetry, history, politics, divinity, or in whatever department of belles-letters, arts or sciences, it may be his ambition to excel, that excellence cannot be attained, without a knowledge of those things, which were written aforetime, for our instruction.

But all are not thus qualified for the study of those necessary works. The time when learning should have been received, has been suffered to pass by unimproved, and cannot now be re-called. They may be ambitious to study and to learn, but other important cares occupy the mind, and render application impossible. By such, and such only, can the want of learning be fully estimated.

To those who stand in this unfortunate predicament, the LAY-CURATE would still repeat the words of Saint Paul, and remind them, nevertheless, that "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for their learning:" and he would admonish them not to neglect study while there is yet time. There is still a way open to them.—Though the direct road to eminence in literature may not have been discovered to them, there is a bye path in which they may walk with safety and with honor; though the principal gate to the Temple of knowledge has been shut against them, yet while the postern remains unfolded let them not neglect to enter.

Reading novels and plays, however proper as an occasional amusement, gives but little instruction or improvement to the mind. A man should be ashamed to devote his leisure to the perusal of such things as neither enlarge his comprehension, extend his views, correct his taste, nor enhance the stock of useful information of which he may be already possessed. This is not the end for which the faculties of retention and ratiocination were benevolently conferred upon him. They were given that they might be cultivated and improved for the benefit of himself and society. On the means chosen to effect this purpose, too much care and circumspection cannot be employed. Useful instruction is not to be derived from every visionary and incendiary theorist of these latter days. Philosophy and Morality are not taught by a Voltaire and a Godwin, nor are politics and religion to be learnt from a Boulanger and a Paine.

In true religion, there is one book appointed to instruct us, knowing which thoroughly, if we err it cannot be the error of ignorance. But for other knowledge and other sciences we must resort to other sources. In the antient historian, the ancient philosopher, and the ancient politician, we must search for correct information respecting what was transacted and known in former times. Be not discouraged, reader, though the language of the Academics of Athens, or the Patricians of Rome be utterly unknown to you. The best works of their best authors, are within your reach, faithfully translated for your benefit. Throw your novels aside; resort to those; read them diligently: imprint them strongly on your memory; exercise upon them all the powers of your mind, which being thence stored with first principles, and qualified to estimate the solid as well as the flimsy theories of modern writers, will at once perceive and acknowledge, and Saint Paul has strong reasons, and worthy motives, for exciting us to the study of ancient authors, by assuring us that "whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning." A LAY-CURATE.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

TO WHOM IT SUITS,

AS soon as the freedom and prosperity of America had made her an object of jealousy, if not hatred, to European powers she was subjected to a variety of insults, outrages and wrongs, which the weakness supposed to be incident to her then infant age first encouraged them to offer her: Much inferior then, in means of population, wealth and revenue, to the station which Nature, in spite of bad management, gives her at this day, she resisted as soon as wrong became flagrant, and patience disgraceful: and she resisted with success and honour, because with energy and spirit. Her physical force, though small, was under the direction of soul and intellect, and she compelled those unwieldy powers, who could not but see her comparative naval inferiority, to retire with respect and admiration, and to own that it was better not to enter into a contest in which, though she might well be doubtful of victory, she was at least secure of her honour. Two powers, the most formidable on earth, by sea and by land, were bearded by this baby state, and corrected into justice. Short was the triumph of her enemies, and amply was it expiated. On the wide sea—in distant regions, the little navy of these States confronted established armaments, and taught them that there was some danger, in assaulting it. The glory of having accomplished such things belonged, Sir, to your predecessors; and with their existence in power, the advantage and the glory ended. Your administration, Sir, has converted them into national calamities and discredit.

The laurels which our gallant seamen plucked from the old, and planted on the brow of the new world, are not faded, but torn away: and the spring-tide of honest pride, which arose from the sense of our national achievements, and filled every bosom with heroic ardour (not in cut-throat enmity between citizen and citizen) but in defence of this happy country against the fraudulent, insolent and violent incursion of European ruffians and robbers, is now nearly extinguished; and all that bold, that noble flow of martial spirit, which forms the true defence of a free and valiant people, is diverted from its legitimate course, and made to trickle through all the foul channels, all the underground, sordid streams of faction. Do we hear the enemy thunder upon our coasts we are diverted away from the subject to a contested election, and the broils and contests attending it. If the prints inform us of a violent outrage offered to our natural rights, and dedicate half a dozen lines to the subject, we find almost as many columns taken up with the scuffles for political ascendancy, of two parties, in one or more States. Thus, every consideration of the highest order is sacrificed to those of party interest; and while the Wolf and Tyger, their carcases lank with famine, and their jaws distended with eagerness for blood, are howling around the fold, the silly Sheep are butting and battering each others brains, and knocking their heads together; while the Shepherd looks on and pipes to the scuffle.—That spirit, which, directed by WASHINGTON and ADAMS, flew at its proper objects, the enemies of the land, has, under your counsels, changed its direction. By your administration, the people have been taught to believe, that when a portion of their money, which they could well spare, was appropriated to the security of their commerce, their property, and their hearths, and, what was of still greater importance, the maintenance of their nation's honour—they were only cheated and imposed upon. Your design was obvious—to render the former administrations unpopular, and raise yourself to power, was your object.—The power of the vile passion of avarice upon the human heart was not unknown to you, and you played upon it. The source of national fame and security was hunted down in full cry by the pack. A navy—oh a navy was contrary to foregone political tenets and to common sense, branded as an engine of despotism—our ships were consigned to sale, or to destruction—and the coasts of this vast and opulent country were left as destitute of defence as the first discoverers found those of *Huabeine* and *Otabeite*.

So far as the object which you then had in view, that ruinous experiment upon the public feeling was successful. And had the consequences been confined to your getting the supreme power, you might have joy'd on to your grave, the evil not touching you, but the country: but it has gone farther, Sir, than you dreamed of. At that time, the strong sensation produced in Europe by the sudden and unexpected vigour of our armaments, had for some time contributed to make armaments unnecessary. The effect being produced, the people of America were easily led to forget, and even with your good help, to deprecate the cause. The enemy was no longer thundering at the gate, and the public mind but lately dilated to joy and honourable pride at the glory acquired by our few cruizers, having nothing to fear, began to contract itself to the contemplation of a system of parsimony recommended by a party which had rendered itself popular by that and such-like hollow pretences, and dignified by you, Sir, with the name of economy. Your adversaries, or rather they to whom your interest or inclination suggested the policy of becoming an adversary, were put out of office, and you and yours got into it. Thus far it served your turn. But I cannot suppose you so weak as to have wished the effects of your conduct to go further. We cannot always however extinguish the fire we have kindled, or stop the progress of the agent we have once set in motion. The opinion that a navy was injurious inculcated with all your means of persuasion, and impressed upon the public mind with the whole weight of your influence, became, as if it had been an early confirmed principle, the creed of the majority, and was a matter infinitely more difficult to be extirpated than the navy had been to be pulled down. *This was more than you wished.* The trans-atlantic people taking the feebleness of your system as a pledge for the weakness of the nation which you ruled, lost no time in taking advantage of it. They saw that you had dashed the means of defence out of the nation's hand; they knew to a certainty that even an active administration would take some time to repair the ruins of our overthrown naval armaments; and that during the snail-slow feeble efforts of your cabinet, much time would be allowed for them to act with impunity, much mischief might be done to America, much profit and pillage from our commerce accrue to them. They justly considered that between negociation, re-negociation, protractive expostulation and feeble effort, time enough would pass to enrich themselves by plunder; and they were always sure that, at the worst, they could in the end obtain from American executive lenity and liberality, a peaceable compromise and forgiveness*. *This too, Sir*, we must suppose to have been *more than you wished*, when you first made national nakedness and non-resistance a part of your instrumental ways and means in recommending yourself to the people. But whether you wished them or not, those things have happened; "even-handed justice returning your chalice to your own lips," is now hunting yourself into the toils which you so successfully laid for your great predecessors. You will soon be tied to the stake, and you must fight it out, or submit to tumble as they tumbled from power—but in very different plight of character from that which attended them in their fall.

A handful of pirates take Americans vessels, imprison American citizens—keep them in chains, and demand contribution. What was to be done?—accede to their demands? No. In that instance, your parsimonious plans or instincts (call them which you will) went hand in hand with honour. You resolved upon the course which ought to have been taken. From a matter of inferior pecuniary consideration, the question assumed the form of high national policy. It was not whether so much money should be paid to release our fellow citizens; but whether so much national character was to be prostrated forever, and the consequences of such timidity produce more ruinous effects than even the worst rashness could. The road was too plain before you to be mistaken; indeed, you could not get out of it. But, Oh gracious God! how have you travelled it?—In such a course, the eagle's flight would be a slow pace in which to wing to the redress of American wrongs—but we crawled like a snail. Instead of the Lion's roar, which ought to have made the towers of Tripoli tremble to their basis, the Barbarians were amused with an air in *effeuoso*, from the tender treble of our Cabinet, accompanied with the DUB-A-DUB A-DUB of the Secretary of the Navy's double drum. And the gallant PREBLE was obliged by want of an adequate force, to withdraw from the shabby walls of Tripoli. Himself, and his gallant officers and men, covered with glory—his national councils covered with shame.

Sir, it is not difficult to conceive the dilemma in which you must have felt yourself when the conduct of Tripoli called for chastisement. Had it been an aggression on the part of England, a charge would soon have been sounded by some of the Gallican faction Northward of this, as it once was, for a march into Canada, and militia might have been arrayed and moved without any infraction upon your system; but to get at Tripoli, vessels of war were necessary—and as your counsels had occasioned the subversion of our navy, you were put to the alternative of re-erecting a sort of naval armament, or submitting to the dishonourable terms imposed by the Tripolitans, with (oh, more sad considerations!) its expenses. As the latter would have been quite too bad you were obliged to adopt the former. But how to manage the point with some semblance of consistency, was the question; how to build ships, after having laid up, suffered to rot, dismantled, sold, &c. those which, if kept in preservation, would have in six months revenged our wrongs, and restored our fellow-citizens to the arms of their country and relatives—these were the knotty difficulties—Indeed, it must have been a distressing dilemma to you, Sir. To a man of political firmness and candid mind, the path was plain. Such a man would have said at once—"Americans, I have done wrong in putting down the navy! we do really require one; the nation's character, and our fellow-citizens sufferings—in a word, our common safety call for one. There are cases in which profuse expenditure is the best economy: this is one of them. Let us pour forth profusely, and, if need be, our blood, in this righteous cause. Let us be unsparing; let us, with one great and magnanimous effort, chastise those Barbarians, and make them an everlasting monument of admontion to the world, that the free Republic of America is not to be insulted with impunity." This you should have directly said; and where is the man of either party that would not have flown on the wings of eager patriotism and pride to contribute his mite—I trust in God there is no such man. For my part, I swear that I would not only have done so, but applauded your generous exertion more than if you had never erred. But no, Sir, you steered a course between; you, or some of your agents tortured your invention to evade the censure of re-building what you had destroyed, and you raised up the shade of the murdered Navy of your country in a new shape—in the shape of GUN BOATS,* and let the blush which crimsoned our flag, as it flew on our cornfields, glow on your own cheeks.

Look at the situation of our sea-coast! defenceless—a prey to picaroon privateers, and armed vessels of all nations. Our ports blockaded—our coasters and shipping robbed—our forts insulted—our harbours converted into private depots, where the very vessels which rob and disgrace us are supplied with provisions, refreshment, and God know what, and where, it is more than probable, they have their agents, confederates or co-partners. See the powers of Europe acting towards America as if it were merit to insult her—or rather, indeed sporting with her tameness in the eyes of the looking-on world. Disagreeing, fighting, and at enmity with each other, in every thing else, in this *one thing* they all perfectly agree, in treating America with *indignity, insult* and *dsriding contempt*. Are you yet aware, Sir where it will end?—Are you sure, that if neglected, it will not mount to a height too great to be reached, without strainings that may produce fatal convulsions in the State? For God's sake—for the honour of your country, for your own credit, rouse—Let loose the spirit of the country—let loose its money bags, and save its honour—The nation will *one and all*, support you, if you call for it, and present a formidable face to those wrongs.—You will find them *then*, indeed "*all federalists, all republicans.*" But if you feel yourself unequal so the difficulties that beset you, put the executive sword into stronger hands.—And if you have not the vigour and talents to perform the high functions bestowed upon you by the people, have at least the probity and patriotism to resign them. CORREGIDOR.

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* Of this they had a specimen in Mr Jefferson's compliment to Tripoli, of its vessels taken in piracy, and in the repairs of the Berceau, at American expense.

* It is curious that it should be found necessary, at this late time, for No. 1, to go up to Mr Pritchard's, to make an alteration in the situation of her gun, and that this was not provided for, till the French picaroon had taken the Two-Friends.

Juvenile Rogues.—Two boys, (natives of Holland) of about 14 years of age, were last week detected in picking a gentleman's pocket, at New-York.—On examination, it appeared they had been *old* adepts in the ways of vice.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON JUNE 21.

THE arrival of Lord Nelson in the W. Indies (which we have the most certain accounts of) may be looked upon, we think, as a prelude to a series of operations the most vigorous and important perhaps ever known in that part of the globe. It cannot be supposed that the Ministers would detach that officer, whose very name, to mention his spirit and genius for extraordinary enterprise, is a tower of strength from Europe at this exigent moment merely to clear the West-India seas of hostile ships or to take an island or two. The twelve sail that are to follow him, it is more than highly probable will contain, or at least convoy, the grand armament which has so long been preparing in the British ports—in which case its destination is obviously Spanish South America, through the whole of which it is well known that a spirit of disaffection has long prevailed, and broke out several times during last war—many have been executed there for rebellion, and for having through the English Government at Trinidad, invited the British to send an armament to protect them. This is founded in something more than vague conjecture. The project was in contemplation before ADDINGTON's shabby peace—and MIRANDA's being attached to the armament of England, lately sailed, gives great likelihood to the presumption that we shall ere long hear of an important and heavy blow being struck on the Southern Continent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

We are informed that Capt. Tingey has received orders immediately to fit out the frigate Adams, now lying at the city of Washington, and to repair to Charleston for the purpose of protecting that harbour from the marauders which infest it.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

Correct news of the Fleets in the West-Indies.

Capt. Knight, of the ship Mary, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Antigua, informs us that the French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of 20 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 3 corvettes passed Antigua on the 9th of June—and that the British squadron under the command of Lord Nelson consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates arrived at Antigua on the evening of the 13 h. and sailed on the morning of the 14th of June, in pursuit of the combined fleet; having been informed of the course they steered.—Capt. K saw both the British and French Fleets, and counted their numbers. He also informs, that a British fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 16 sail, bound home, left Antigua the day before the French passed that island, under convoy of the sloop of war Netler, the whole of which convoy was captured by the French, except the Netler which vessel made her escape and returned to Antigua. Among the fleet was a schooner commanded by Capt. Harris, belonging to Nova-Scotia, and bound to New-York.

Captain Boyer, from Martinique, who lay under the lee of Antigua spoke one of the British frigates, and was informed that the French and Spanish fleets had gone to Barbadoes with an intention of cutting out 10 sail of British merchantmen which were there, and then to proceed to Trinidad to attack Lord Nelson, with 12 sail of the line, who was, they said, at Trinidad. Lord Nelson, it was also stated, stopt 20 hours at Barbadoes, where he took in 1500 troops and proceeded for Trinidad, and he was expected back to Barbadoes; and from the time the French proceeded for that place, and the expected arrival of Lord Nelson, there was but little doubt of their meeting with each other.

A letter from Trinidad of the 6th of June says yesterday the embargo was taken off American vessels. A squadron of 12 sail of the line, and a number of frigates was expected from England.

We learn by Capt. Vinell from Tobago that Admiral Nelson arrived there on the 6th of June, with twelve sail of the line and three frigates; and sailed again immediately, in pursuit of the French and Spanish combined fleet. The embargo was taken off the 10th of June.

Reports at St. Bartholomews, from Guadaloupe, stated, that the French fleet were actually going against Antigua; but on information of the English fleet being out they landed the troops they had taken from Guadaloupe, (as they had no further use for them at present) and sailed with a determination to meet the British Fleet. Soon after they took 20 sail or more of the Antigua homeward bound fleet, and it was generally believed they had gone to Europe with them.

We learn by the Martha Washington from Martinique, that all the Bakers in that place were put in requisition, and were baking bread day and night for the French fleet which was hourly expected back to that island.

July 9.

DETROIT IN ASHES!

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffaloe Creek, (Lake Erie) dated the

reading novels and plays, however proper as an occasional amusement, gives but little instruction or improvement to the mind. A man should be ashamed to devote his leisure to the perusal of such things as neither enlarge his comprehension, extend his views, correct his taste, nor enhance the stock of useful information of which he may be already possessed. This is not the end for which the faculties of retention and ratiocination were benevolently conferred upon him. They were given that they might be cultivated and improved for the benefit of himself and society. On the means chosen to effect this purpose, too much care and circumspection cannot be employed. Useful instruction is not to be derived from every visionary and incendiary theorist of these latter days. Philosophy and Morality are not taught by a Voltaire and a Godwin, nor are politics and religion to be learnt from a Boulanger and a Paine.

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So far as the object which you then had in view, that ruinous experiment upon the public feeling was successful. And had the consequences been confined to your getting the supreme power, you might have joy'd on to your grave, the evil not touching you, but the country: but it has gone farther, Sir, than you dreamed of. At that time, the strong sensation produced in Europe by the sudden and unexpected vigour of our armaments, had for some time contributed to make armaments unnecessary. The effect being produced, the people of America were easily led to forget, and even with your good help, to deprecate the cause. The enemy was no longer thundering at the gate, and the public mind but lately dilated to joy and honourable pride at the glory acquired by our few cruizers, having nothing to fear, began to contract itself to the contemplation of a system of parsimony recommended by a party which had rendered itself popular by that and such-like hollow pretences, and dignified by you, Sir, with the name of economy. Your adversaries, or rather they to whom your interest or inclination suggested the policy of becoming an adversary, were put out of office, and you and yours got into it. Thus far it served your turn. But I cannot suppose you so weak as to have wished the effects of your conduct to go further. We cannot always however extinguish the fire we have kindled, or stop the progress of the agent we have once set in motion. The opinion that a navy was injurious inculcated with all your means of persuasion, and impressed upon the public mind with the whole weight of your influence, became, as if it had been an early confirmed principle, the creed of the majority, and was a matter infinitely more difficult to be extirpated than the navy had been to be pulled down. *This was more than you wished.* The trans-atlantic people taking the feebleness of your system as a pledge for the weakness of the nation which you ruled, lost no time in taking advantage of it. They saw that you had dashed the means of defence out of the nation's hand; they knew to a certainty that even an active administration would take some time to repair the ruins of our overthrown naval armaments; and that during the snail-slow feeble efforts of your cabinet, much time would be allowed for them to act with impunity, much mischief might be done to America, much profit and pillage from our commerce accrue to them. They justly considered that between negociation, re-negociation, protractive expostulation and feeble effort, time enough would pass to enrich themselves by plunder; and they were always sure that, at the worst, they could in the end obtain from American executive lenity and liberality, a peaceable compromise and forgiveness*. *This too, Sir*, we must suppose to have been *more than you wished*, when you first made national nakedness and non-resistance a part of your instrumental ways and means in recommending yourself to the people. But whether you wished them or not, those things have happened; "even-handed justice returning your chalice to your own lips," is now hunting yourself into the toils which you so successfully laid for your great predecessors. You will soon be tied to the stake, and you must fight it out, or submit to tumble as they tumbled from power—but in very different plight of character from that which attended them in their fall.

A handful of pirates take Americans vessels, imprison American citizens—keep them in chains, and demand contribution. What was to be done?—accede to their demands? No. In that instance, your parsimonious plans or instincts (call them which you will) went hand in hand with honour. You resolved upon the course which ought to have been taken. From a matter of inferior pecuniary consideration, the question assumed the form of high national policy. It was not whether so much money should be paid to release our fellow citizens; but whether so much national character was to be prostrated forever, and the consequences of such timidity produce more ruinous effects than even the worst rashness could. The road was too plain before you to be mistaken; indeed, you could not get out of it. But, Oh gracious God! how have you travelled it?—In such a course, the eagle's flight would be a slow pace in which to wing to the redress of American wrongs—but we crawled like a snail. Instead of the Lion's roar, which ought to have made the towers of Tripoli tremble to their basis, the Barbarians were amused with an air in *affetuoso*, from the leader treble of our Cabinet, accompanied with the DUB-A-DUB A-DUB of the Secretary of the Navy's double drum. And the gallant PREBLE was obliged by want of an adequate force, to withdraw from the shabby walls of Tripoli. Himself and his gallant officers and men, covered with glory—his national councils covered with shame.

Sir, it is not difficult to conceive the dilemma in which you must have felt yourself when the conduct of Tripoli called for chastisement. Had it been an aggression on the part of England, a charge would soon have been founded by some of the Gallican faction Northward of this, as it once was, for a march into Canada, and militia might have been arrayed and moved without any infraction upon your system; but to get at Tripoli, vessels of war were necessary—and as your counsels had occasioned the subversion of our navy, you were put to the alternative of re-erecting a sort of naval armament, or submitting to the dishonourable terms imposed by the Tripolitans, with (oh, more sad considerations!) its expenses. As the latter would have been quite too bad you were obliged to adopt the former. But how to manage the point with some semblance of consistency, was the question; how to build ships, after having laid up, suffered to rot, dismantled, sold, &c. those which, if kept in preservation, would have in six months revenged our wrongs, and restored our fellow-citizens to the arms of their country and relatives—these were the knotty difficulties—Indeed, it must have been a distressing dilemma to you, Sir. To a man of political firmness and candid mind, the path was plain. Such a man would have said at once—"Americans, I have done wrong in putting down the navy! we do really require one; the nation's character, and our fellow-citizens sufferings—in a word, our common safety call for one. There are cases in which profuse expenditure is the best economy: this is one of them. Let us pour forth profusely, and, if need be, our blood, in this righteous cause. Let us be unsparing; let us, with one great and magnanimous effort, chastise those Barbarians, and make them an everlasting monument of admontion to the world, that the free Republic of America is not to be insulted with impunity." This you should have directly said; and where is the man of either party that would not have flown, on the wings of eager patriotism and pride to contribute his mite—I trust in God there is no such man. For my part, I swear that I would not only have done so, but applauded your generous exertion more than if you had never erred. But no, Sir, you steered a course between; you, or some of your agents tortured your invention to evade the censure of re-building what you had destroyed, and you raised up the shade of the murdered Navy of your country in a new shape—in the shape of GUN BOATS* and let the blush which crimsoned our flag, as it flew on our cornfields, glow on your own cheeks.

Look at the situation of our sea-coast! defenceless—a prey to picaroon privateers, and armed vessels of all nations. Our ports blockaded—our coasters and shipping robbed—our forts insulted—our harbours converted into private depots, where the very vessels which rob and disgrace us are supplied with provisions, refreshment, and God know what, and where, it is more than probable, they have their agents, confederates or co-partners. See the powers of Europe acting towards America as if it were merit to insult her—or rather, indeed sporting with her tameness in the eyes of the looking-on world. Disagreeing, fighting, and at enmity with each other, in every thing else, in this *one thing* they all perfectly agree, in treating America with *indignity, insult* and *dsriding contempt*. Are you yet aware, Sir where it will end?—Are you sure, that if neglected, it will not mount to a height too great to be reached, without strainings that may produce fatal convulsions in the State? For God's sake—for the honour of your country, for your own credit, rouse—Let loose the spirit of the country—let loose its money bags, and save its honour—The nation will *one and all*, support you, if you call for it, and present a formidable face to those wrongs.—You will find them *then*, indeed "*all federalists, all republicans.*" But if you feel yourself unequal so the difficulties that beset you, put the executive sword into stronger hands.—And if you have not the vigour and talents to perform the high functions bestowed upon you by the people, have at least the probity and patriotism to resign them. CORREGIDOR.

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* Of this they had a specimen in Mr Jefferson's compliment to Tripoli, of its vessels taken in piracy, and in the repairs of the Berceau, at American expense.

* It is curious that it should be found necessary, at this late time, for No. 1, to go up to Mr Pritchard's, to make an alteration in the situation of her gun, and that this was not provided for, till the French picaroon had taken the Two-Friends.

Juvenile Rogues.—Two boys, (natives of Holland) of about 14 years of age, were last week detected in picking a gentleman's pocket, at New-York.—On examination, it appeared they had been *old* adepts in the ways of vice.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON JUNE 21.

THE arrival of Lord Nelson in the W. Indies (which we have the most certain accounts of) may be looked upon, we think, as a prelude to a series of operations of the most vigorous and important perhaps ever known in that part of the globe. It cannot be supposed that the Ministers would detach that officer, whose very name, not to mention his spirit and genius for extraordinary enterprise, is a tower of strength from Europe at this exigent moment merely to clear the West India seas of hostile ships or to take an island or two. The twelve sail that are to follow him, it is more than highly probable will contain, or at least convoy, the grand armament which has so long been preparing in the British ports—in which case its destination is obviously Spanish South America, through the whole of which it is well known that a spirit of disaffection has long prevailed, and broke out several times during last war—many have been executed there for rebellion, and for having through the English Government at Trinidad, invited the British to send an armament to protect them. This is founded in something more than vague conjecture. The project was in contemplation before ADDINGTON's shabby peace—and MIRANDA's being attached to the armament of England, lately sailed, gives great likelihood to the presumption that we shall ere long hear of an important and heavy blow being struck on the Southern Continent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

We are informed that Capt. Tingey has received orders immediately to fit out the frigate Adams, now lying at the city of Washington, and to repair to Charleston for the purpose of protecting that harbour from the marauders which infest it.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

Correct news of the Fleets in the West-Indies.

Capt. Knight, of the ship Mary, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Antigua, informs us that the French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of 20 sail of the line, frigates, and 3 corvettes passed Antigua on the 9th of June—and that the British squadron under the command of Lord Nelson consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates arrived at Antigua on the evening of the 13 h. and sailed on the morning of the 14th of June, in pursuit of the combined fleet; having been informed of the course they steered—Capt. K. saw both the British and French Fleets, and counted their numbers. He also informs, that a British fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 16 sail, bound home, left Antigua the day before the French passed that island, under convoy of the sloop of war Netler, the whole of which convoy was captured by the French, except the Netler which vessel made her escape and returned to Antigua. Among the fleet was a schooner commanded by Capt. Harris, belonging to Nova-Scotia, and bound to New-York.

Captain Boyer, from Martinique, when under the lee of Antigua spoke one of the British frigates, and was informed that the French and Spanish fleets had gone to Barbadoes with an intention of cutting out 10 sail of British merchantmen which were there, and then to proceed to Trinidad to attack Lord Nelson, with 12 sail of the line, who was, they said, at Trinidad. Lord Nelson, it was also stated, stopt 20 hours at Barbadoes, where he took in 1500 troops and proceeded for Trinidad, and he was expected back to Barbadoes; and from the time the French proceeded for that place, and the expected arrival of Lord Nelson, there was but little doubt of their meeting with each other.

A letter from Trinidad of the 6th of June says yesterday the embargo was taken off American vessels. A squadron of 12 sail of the line, and a number of frigates was expected from England.

We learn by Capt. Vinell from Tobago that Admiral Nelson arrived there on the 6th of June, with twelve sail of the line and three frigates; and sailed again immediately, in pursuit of the French and Spanish combined fleet. The embargo was taken off the 10th of June.

Reports at St. Bartholomews, from Guadaloupe, stated, that the French fleet were actually going against Antigua; but on information of the English fleet being out they landed the troops they had taken from Guadaloupe, (as they had no further use for them at present) and sailed with a determination to meet the British Fleet. Soon after they took 20 sail or more of the Antigua homeward bound fleet, and it was generally believed they had gone to Europe with them.

We learn by the Martha Washington from Martinique, that all the Bakers in that place were put in requisition, and were baking bread day and night for the French fleet which was hourly expected back to that island.

July 9.

DETROIT IN ASHES!

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffaloe Creek, (Lake Erie) dated the

20th ult. to his friend in this city, contains the following distressing intelligence:

"By the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Niben, who arrived at Fort Erie yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by fire, not a single house in town left standing!

"The fire it is said first made its appearance in a stable near the centre of the town, about nine o'clock in the morning, and such was the rapidity of its ravages, that at 12 o'clock not one house remained. The Citadel which was rather detached, and in which were the officer's quarters and contractor's stores, was entirely consumed."

Note.—Detroit is the seat of government of the United States North-Western Michigan Territory, and contained upwards of 500 houses, built of wood, in a compact manner, and above 2000 inhabitants.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his correspondent at Nantz, dated the 22d May, which contains the following postscript:

"I open my letter to inform you of the safe return to Rochefort of the squadron which sailed from thence some time ago for the windward Islands. It has on board the contributions levied upon the English islands. This has occasioned no little sensation here."

July 10.

Mrs. Alexander, an eminent preacher in the Society of Friends, whose labors have commanded much attention and respect throughout the United States, embarked yesterday, for her native country, in the ship William Penn, Capt. Hussey, for Liverpool.

Capt. Tompkins in 13 days from Guadaloupe, arrived at Norfolk on the 4th of July, (a man of veracity) and delivered the following written intelligence.

"The French and Spanish Fleets, 20 sail of the line and 12 frigates, left Guadaloupe the 4th of June, having taken on board 800 troops. About the 10th, they fell in with 3 merchantmen, one frigate and a sloop of war, from Antigua for England: they captured the whole, except the ships of war, which they sent off for Martinique, under one frigate. On the 13th June, 4 frigates returned to Guadaloupe, re-landed the 800 troops, and sailed the same day. The 21st, Capt. Tompkins, under the lee of Antigua, was boarded by the boat of the Kingfisher sloop of war, who informed him, that on the 17th of June, he had seen the French and Spanish fleets, standing to the north-east—that on the 19th, they fell in with Lord Nelson, with 12 sail of the line, in pursuit. Also, that the Kingfisher, in company with a frigate, had fallen in with the prizes and the frigate above mentioned, to the windward of Antigua; but before they could get up, the French frigate set fire to the whole, and made her escape.

"Lord Nelson left Barbadoes the same day the French left Martinique, (June 6) supposing Trinidad was their object, he steered in that direction; but learning at Grenada their route, he went in pursuit of them. Many conjectures were afloat at Guadaloupe respecting the destination of the French and Spanish fleets—some that they were bound to the East-Indies—others, that after reaching a certain latitude, they would return. But, the most current opinion was, that they meant to draw the British off their guard, and form a junction with the fleet off that port, and make a push at England or Ireland. They did not expect Lord Nelson would be able to follow them so soon; however, they were apprised of his being at Barbadoes before they left Martinique.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 6.

MEDITERRANEAN AFFAIRS.

All the force to be employed the ensuing season, in the chastisement of Tripoli, has sailed for its point of destination:—if force is able to effect the object desired by our government, we think that force will speedily be assembled before Tripoli.—It will be composed as follows:

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS
President,	44	Commodore S. Barron. Capt. Cox.
Constitution,	44	Capt. Rogers,
Essex,	32	Capt. J. Barron,
Constellation	36	Capt. G.H.Campbell,
Congress,	36	Capt. S. Decatur,
John Adams,	32	Capt. Shaw,
Siren,	18	Capt. Stewart,
Argus, (brig)	18	Capt. Hull,
Syren, (brig)	16	Capt. Smith,
Intrepid, (sch'r)	16	Capt. J Dent,
Enterprize, (sch'r)	16	Capt. T. Robinson.

Besides the above, are two gun-boats, captured from the Tripolitans, carrying one (upper) 29 pounder, and two brass howitzers; ten gun-boats, each carrying two long 24 pounders cutter rigged;—two Bomb Ketches, each carrying one 13-inch mortar, and four nine-pounders.

The rendezvous of this respectable force is at Malta; where our officers receive every support and civility in the power of the British administration there, to give; and even too, by order of that British government, which Mr. Jefferson's hireling editors from Boston to Savannah (with the exception of those at Richmond) are in the daily habit of applying by every blackguard epithet in their power to bestow:—And who shew the most childish exultation at every instance of ill success which attends the nation, notwithstanding all that has been prated about *equal* and *exact* justice to all nations."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York, in 34 days from Liverpool, has furnished London papers, to the 25th of May last;—which are seven days later than before received.—They, however, furnish no additional news of primary importance.

On the subject of the pending treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Great-Britain and Russia, the papers are silent:—We, however, notice a report, that the English government were contracting for an immense quantity of shipping, for the conveyance of Russian troops, &c.—At one port, in the North of England, a proposal has, it is said, been made for 40,000 tons.

Rumours were in circulation of negociation between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquillity, one of them goes so far as to state the following as the grounds or basis on which Bonaparte is willing to enter into negociation, viz.—"1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.—2d. The solemn guarantee of Great-Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.—3d. The unequivocal resignation, on the part of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France.—And 4th. He engages in return, to leave Malta in the possession of England—and to cede to the Emperor Alexander, and his heirs, the sovereignty of the Republic of the Seven Islands." It was stated, that large bets had been laid in Paris, and other parts of France, that a general peace will take place in less than twelve months.

Admiral Collingswood's squadron—consisting of 12 sail of the line, had sailed from England, at the last dates, to reinforce Lord Nelson, in the West-Indies.

A report was current, that a revolt had taken place in Sweden, under the influence of France. It was even said, that the person of the King had been put under confinement.

Prussia and Sweden appeared to have had a serious misunderstanding; but the particular points of the controversy are not mentioned.

Bonaparte was at Alexandria, (Italy) the 1st of May, and repaired to the celebrated plains of Marengo, where he inspected 30,000 troops assembled there. His Majesty was on horseback from ten in the morning, until seven in the evening, and tired no less than seven horses, in the course of the day.

A numerous army, it was said, was soon to be ordered by the War-Office, to assemble at Bayonne.

The Dey of Algiers, has been attacked, in the vicinity of the city, by four armed Turks. He was fired upon twice, and received ten wounds from their sabres, by which he lost two fingers of his left hand.—This attempt to murder the Dey, is ascribed to the dearness of all sorts of provision, and which he had neglected to remedy.

The Brest fleet remained quiet in their roads on the 14th of May.

The Ferrol fleet, of 12 sail, had attempted to put to sea; but Sir Robert Calder, who had but 6 sail, by making signals, induced the Ferrol fleet to put back, presuming Sir Robert had another fleet in company.

The English papers contain the Speech of Schimmelpennick, the Grand Pensioner of the Batavian Republic, at the opening of the session of the States-General: It is lengthy;—he, however, does not make use in a single instance of the words *liberty, equality, rights of man,* &c.—He calls Napoleon a great, extraordinary genius;—who has promised him every assistance:—The deplorable state of the Dutch finances, forms the principal feature in the address.

Genoa, it is said, is to form a part of the new kingdom of Italy. The French military force in that country is estimated at 100 000 men; which is intended partly to frustrate any possibility of hostile enterprises, and partly to determine the frontiers of the new empire.

Jerome Bonaparte is said to have left Madrid, under the assumed name of Mr. Albert, merchant of New-York, on his way to France.—Orders had been given the prefects of Bayonne and Perpignam to detain him, if he entered their departments; until the pleasure of his Brother's government should be known. The Lady of Jerome had arrived in England, from the Texel, (having been refused permission to land in Holland,) on her return to Baltimore, and was at London: After her *accouchement* she will return again to this country.

An Experiment.—It is said that the citizens of Charleston have addressed a memorial to Mr. Madison, on the subject of the blockade of their port by French privateers.—Mr. Jefferson has already suffered it to be proclaimed that he wishes not to be President another term.—It is therefore hardly generous to trouble his nerves by such memorials, unless the state of the Treasury is such that he can *buy out* the owners of these privateers.—*Boston Repertory.*

The late Anniversary of American Independence, we find from the newspapers, has been celebrated as generally, and with as much eclat, as at any former time.—The following *appropriate* toasts were given on the occasion, at New-London, (Con.) by a collection of the *Sons of Neptune*:—

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—Fair weather, favorable gales and flowing sheets, to all true hearted tars.

2. *Our Admiral*—May he keep to his command in time of danger and never abandon his fleet, or deceive them by false lights.

3. *New-Hampshire*—On the shoals of democracy, dismasted, and a bad pilot, as her timbers are sound, may she be got off and repaired.

4. *Massachusetts*—No near! May she soon have the wind abaft the beam.

5. *Rhode-Island*—The captain below—the mate sick—and the crew by the ears. May she be overhaul'd, new rigg'd and officer'd.

6. *Vermont*—Not yet on her beam ends. May she soon right and be as stiff as ever.

7. *Connecticut*—Neither luffing nor bearing away—steady to resist the whirlwinds of democracy and the water spouts of faction.

8. *New-York*—Too many ship's cousins, for the benefit of the crew.

9. *New-Jersey*—Unfit for service; may she be laid up in ordinary.

10. *Pennsylvania*—A mad boatswain, and a factious crew—may she be converted into a transport and return them to their native shores.

11. *Delaware*—Neither St. Marino nor Virginia—a good little look out ship; may she be always on the alert.

12. *Maryland*—Broken back'd; when repair'd may her timbers be found and better dock'd.

13. *Virginia*—The fire ship of democracy; may the fleet be safe from her explosion.

14. *The Carolinas and Georgia*—Tenders to Virginia, may they soon be sick of their employ and enter into other service.

15. *Kentucky, Tennessee, &c.*—Marines to Virginia; may their mutinous spirit be confined to their own ship.

16. *Louisiana*—Of various materials—neither fit for land or water; may she be the receptacle of the turbulent and disaffected.

17. *Democracy!*—What a figure head!

18. *Modern Patriotism!*—A sheer hulk.

For the most recent, and we believe, correct accounts, of the Fleets in the West-Indies, see New-York head, in this day's Mercury.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to letters from Paris, received at New-York, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretic.

The Season, which began in so promising a manner, it is feared, will not be so generally favorable as was presumed.—Vegetation is suffering for the want of rain—there having been but one small shower in this quarter for nearly five weeks past.

In South-Carolina, the present season promises abundance of cotton and rice; and provisions will also be plenty.

Letters from Delaware and Maryland say they are now beginning their harvest; and that there is the prospect of the finest crop of wheat they have had these twenty years.

Accounts received at Baltimore state, that one privateer from Gaudaloupe had captured 7 American vessels, within the period of one month from the commencement of her cruise. To the owners of these vessels, this is *serious* intelligence; but to our government, who possess a wonderful equanimity of temper on these occasions, we presume it will be thought quite a trifling affair.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. *Royal Paine*, of Providence, to Miss *Anne Vinson*, daughter of Deacon Samuel Vinson, of this town.

—By the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Peleg Fish*, to Miss *Alice Sisson*, daughter of Mr. George Sisson, 2d. of Portsmouth.

From the Providence Gazette of the 6th inst.

"What is this world? Thy school, O misery!
"Our only lesson is, to learn to suffer;
"And he who knows not that, was born for nothing."

The barbed shaft of the King of Terrors was never pointed with a keener anguish, nor gave a deeper wound to "sweet domestic comfort," than in the blasted hopes of a fond father, and the agonizing sorrows of a bereaved mother, at the early exit of their eldest child, Mr. *William Rodman Rogers*, son of Mr. John Rogers, of this town, merchant—a young gentleman possessed of acquirements the most honourable to himself and important to society, of manners amiable, and brilliant accomplishments.—Returning from a long and an adventurous voyage, as supercargo of the ship Nancy, the canker of disease, in its most terrific form, assailed this interesting youth.—The attenuated thread of life was suspended till the parental door received him; there, (amidst the lamentations of his distressed family) tenderly looking unutterable things, he serenely breathed his last sigh, and closed his eyes on *this world* forever, in the 23d year of his age.—The heart of sensibility will melt with sympathy and sorrow, as it pictures to itself the afflicted group who witnessed this affecting scene—all their fond hopes, their lively anticipations of the return of a son so deservedly dear, a brother so justly beloved, thus suddenly and sadly reversed, by an event which "wakes the nerve where agonies are born."

If we could, for a moment, have the temerity to question the propriety of the arrangements of Infinite Wisdom, we might be tempted to ask, why the arrows of death fly harmless o'er the silvery locks of age and decrepitude, to blight the opening bloom of hopeful youth—but, enveloped as we are in clouds and darkness, it becomes us to submit, with humble hope and pious resignation, to the chastening rod, remembering the consolatory lesson taught by our blessed Saviour to his disciples—"What I do, thou knowest not *now*, but shalt know *hereafter*," even at that solemn period, when

"No *fancy'd* God, a God indeed, descends
"To solve all knots, to strike the moral home,
"To throw full day, on darkest scenes of time,
"To clear, commend, exalt and crown the whole."

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the youth, whose early death is now so much and so deservedly the subject of regret, were respectfully committed to the silent tomb, after the delivery of a solemn, impressive and appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Gano in the presence of a deeply-affected auditory.—The Independent Corps of Cadets attended the sad solemnity, and paid, with military honours, a just tribute of regard to their deceased brother, manifesting a correctness of discipline, and a degree of sensibility, that would have reflected honour on veteran soldiers.—The shipping in the harbour also displayed the customary ensigns of mourning.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT July 12.

ENTERED.	*From*
Schooner Commerce, Bull,	Cabannas
Sloop Sally, Winslow,	New-York
Schooner Venus, Anthony,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Justin,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Payne,	Edenton
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Semiramis, Malbone,	Teneriffe
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Fame, Justin,	Ditto
Brig Industry, Carter,	Havanna

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his customers and others, he has just received, per the Ship Pomona, from London, via New-York, an additional assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which, with his former, makes a very large and extensive assortment; which he is selling on the most reasonable terms; amongst which are, a large assortment of coloured Threads, sewing Silk, silk Twist, &c. &c.

Newport, July 12, 1805.

BARLEY and Flax-seed WIRE-RIDDLES, of the most approved kind, for Sale, by *DAVID WILLIAMS*, by the dozen or single.

Newport, 12th of 7th Month, 1805

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the skin, such as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wishes to be cured of that disagreeable disorder called the Itch, may do it with all safety, without any trouble or disagreeable smell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a safe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of grease, the stench of sulphur, or poison of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may also be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Elizabeth Heffernan*, late of said Portsmouth, Widow; deceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON, } *Com'rs.*
ROBERT DENNIS, jun. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM DEDRICK, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, July 8, 1805.

THE Inhabitants of Newport are requested, not to pay *Jack Wanton* for Sweeping Chimnies, as he gives me no account of those he Sweeps; and I do not allow him to receive the pay.

JOHN WANTON,
Inspector of Sweeping Chimnies.

Newport, July 12, 1805

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of Foolscap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or small quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchased in Newport.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York, in 34 days from Liverpool, has furnished London papers, to the 25th of May last;—which are seven days later than before received.—They, however, furnish no additional news of primary importance.

On the subject of the pending treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Great-Britain and Russia, the papers are silent:—We, however, notice a report, that the English government were contracting for an immense quantity of shipping, for the conveyance of Russian troops, &c.—At one port, in the North of England, a proposal has, it is said, been made for 40,000 tons.

Rumours were in circulation of negociation between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquillity, one of them goes so far as to state the following as the grounds or basis on which Bonaparte is willing to enter into negociation, viz.—"1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.—2d. The solemn guarantee of Great-Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.—3d. The unequivocal resignation, on the part of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France.—And 4th. He engages in return, to leave Malta in the possession of England—and to cede to the Emperor Alexander, and his heirs, the sovereignty of the Republic of the Seven Islands." It was stated, that large bets had been laid in Paris, and other parts of France, that a general peace will take place in less than twelve months.

Admiral Collingswood's squadron—consisting of 12 sail of the line, had sailed from England, at the last dates, to reinforce Lord Nelson, in the West-Indies.

A report was current, that a revolt had taken place in Sweden, under the influence of France. It was even said, that the person of the King had been put under confinement.

Prussia and Sweden appeared to have had a serious misunderstanding; but the particular points of the controversy are not mentioned.

Bonaparte was at Alexandria, (Italy) the 1st of May, and repaired to the celebrated plains of Marengo, where he inspected 30,000 troops assembled there. His Majesty was on horseback from ten in the morning, until seven in the evening, and tired no less than seven horses, in the course of the day.

A numerous army, it was said, was soon to be ordered by the War-Office, to assemble at Bayonne.

The Dey of Algiers, has been attacked, in the vicinity of the city, by four armed Turks. He was fired upon twice, and received ten wounds from their sabres, by which he lost two fingers of his left hand.—This attempt to murder the Dey, is ascribed to the dearness of all sorts of provision, and which he had neglected to remedy.

The Brest fleet remained quiet in their roads on the 14th of May.

The Ferrol fleet, of 12 sail, had attempted to put to sea; but Sir Robert Calder, who had but 6 sail, by making signals, induced the Ferrol fleet to put back, presuming Sir Robert had another fleet in company.

The English papers contain the Speech of Schimmelpennick, the Grand Pensioner of the Batavian R-public, at the opening of the session of the States-General: It is lengthy;—he, however, does not make use in a single instance of the words *liberty, equality, rights of man,* &c.—He calls Napoleon a great, extraordinary genius;—who has promised him every assistance:—The deplorable state of the Dutch finances, forms the principal feature in the address.

Genoa, it is said, is to form a part of the new kingdom of Italy. The French military force in that country is estimated at 100 000 men; which is intended partly to frustrate any possibility of hostile enterprises, and partly to determine the frontiers of the new empire.

Jerome Bonaparte is said to have left Madrid, under the assumed name of Mr. Albert, merchant of New-York, on his way to France.—Orders had been given the prefects of Bayonne and Perpignam to detain him, if he entered their departments; until the pleasure of his Brother's government should be known. The Lady of Jerome had arrived in England, from the Texel, (having been refused permission to land in Holland,) on her return to Baltimore, and was at London: After her *accouchement* she will return again to this country.

An Experiment.—It is said that the citizens of Charleston have addressed a memorial to Mr. Madison, on the subject of the blockade of their port by French privateers.—Mr. Jefferson has already suffered it to be proclaimed that he wishes not to be President another term.—It is therefore hardly generous to trouble his nerves by such memorials, unless the state of the Treasury is such that he can *buy out* the owners of these privateers.—*Boston Repertory.*

The late Anniversary of American Independence, we find from the newspapers, has been celebrated as generally, and with as much eclat, as at any former time.—The following *appropriate* toasts were given on the occasion, at New-London, (Con.) by a collection of the *Sons of Neptune*:—

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—Fair weather, favorable gales and flowing sheets, to all true hearted tars.

2. *Our Admiral*—May he keep to his command in time of danger and never abandon his fleet, or deceive them by false lights.

3. *New-Hampshire*—On the shoals of democracy, dismasted, and a bad pilot, as her timbers are sound, may she be got off and repaired.

4. *Massachusetts*—No near! May she soon have the wind abaft the beam.

5. *Rhode-Island*—The captain below—the mate sick—and the crew by the ears. May she be overhaul'd, new rigg'd and officer'd.

6. *Vermont*—Not yet on her beam ends. May she soon right and be as stiff as ever.

7. *Connecticut*—Neither luffing nor bearing away—steady to resist the whirlwinds of democracy and the water spouts of faction.

8. *New-York*—Too many ship's cousins, for the benefit of the crew.

9. *New-Jersey*—Unfit for service; may she be laid up in ordinary.

10. *Pennsylvania*—A mad boatswain, and a factious crew—may she be converted into a transport and return them to their native shores.

11. *Delaware*—Neither St. Marino nor Virginia—a good little look out ship; may she be always on the alert.

12. *Maryland*—Broken back'd; when repair'd may her timbers be found and better dock'd.

13. *Virginia*—The fire ship of democracy; may the fleet be safe from her explosion.

14. *The Carolinas and Georgia*—Tenders to Virginia, may they soon be sick of their employ and enter into other service.

15. *Kentucky, Tennessee, &c.*—Marines to Virginia; may their mutinous spirit be confined to their own ship.

16. *Louisiana*—Of various materials—neither fit for land or water; may she be the receptacle of the turbulent and disaffected.

17. *Democracy!*—What a figure head!

18. *Modern Patriotism!*—A sheer hulk.

For the most recent, and we believe, correct accounts, of the Fleets in the West-Indies, see New-York head, in this day's Mercury.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to letters from Paris, received at New-York, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretic.

The Season, which began in so promising a manner, it is feared, will not be so generally favorable as was presumed.—Vegetation is suffering for the want of rain—there having been but one small shower in this quarter for nearly five weeks past.

In South-Carolina, the present season promises abundance of cotton and rice; and provisions will also be plenty.

Letters from Delaware and Maryland say they are now beginning their harvest; and that there is the prospect of the finest crop of wheat they have had these twenty years.

Accounts received at Baltimore state, that one privateer from Gaudaloupe had captured 7 American vessels, within the period of one month from the commencement of her cruise. To the owners of these vessels, this is *serious* intelligence; but to our government, who possess a wonderful equanimity of temper on these occasions, we presume it will be thought quite a trifling affair.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. *Royal Paine*, of Providence, to Miss *Anne Vinson*, daughter of Deacon Samuel Vinson, of this town.

—By the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Peleg Fish*, to Miss *Alice Sisson*, daughter of Mr. George Sisson, 2d. of Portsmouth.

From the Providence Gazette of the 6th inst.

"What is this world? Thy school, O misery!
"Our only lesson is, to learn to suffer;
"And he who knows not that, was born for nothing."

The barbed shaft of the King of Terrors was never pointed with a keener anguish, nor gave a deeper wound to "sweet domestic comfort," than in the blasted hopes of a fond father, and the agonizing sorrows of a bereaved mother, at the early exit of their eldest child, Mr. *William Redman Rogers*, son of Mr. John Rogers, of this town, merchant—a young gentleman possessed of acquirements the most honourable to himself and important to society, of manners amiable, and brilliant accomplishments.—Returning from a long and an adventurous voyage, as supercargo of the ship Nancy, the canker of disease, in its most terrific form, assailed this interesting youth.—The attenuated thread of life was suspended till the parental door received him; there, (amidst the lamentations of his distressed family) tenderly looking unutterable things, he serenely breathed his last sigh, and closed his eyes on *this world* forever, in the 23d year of his age.—The heart of sensibility will melt with sympathy and sorrow, as it pictures to itself the afflicted group who witnessed this affecting scene—all their fond hopes, their lively anticipations of the return of a son so deservedly dear, a brother so justly beloved, thus suddenly and sadly reversed, by an event which "wakes the nerve where agonies are born."

If we could, for a moment, have the temerity to question the propriety of the arrangements of Infinite Wisdom, we might be tempted to ask, why the arrows of death fly harmless o'er the silvery locks of age and decrepitude, to blight the opening bloom of hopeful youth—but, enveloped as we are in clouds and darkness, it becomes us to submit, with humble hope and pious resignation, to the chastening rod, remembering the consolatory lesson taught by our blessed Saviour to his disciples—"what I do, thou knowest not *now*, but shalt know *hereafter*," even at that solemn period, when

"No *fancy'd* God, a God indeed, descends
"To solve all knots, to strike the moral home,
"To throw full day, on darkest scenes of time,
"To clear, commend, exalt and crown the whole."

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the youth, whose early death is now so much and so deservedly the subject of regret, were respectfully committed to the silent tomb, after the delivery of a solemn, impressive and appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Gano in the presence of a deeply-affected auditory.—The Independent Corps of Cadets attended the sad solemnity, and paid, with military honours, a just tribute of regard to their deceased brother, manifesting a correctness of discipline, and a degree of sensibility, that would have reflected honour on veteran soldiers.—The shipping in the harbour also displayed the customary ensigns of mourning.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT July 12.

ENTERED.	*From*
Schooner Commerce, Bull,	Cabannas
Sloop Sally, Winslow,	New-York
Schooner Venus, Anthony,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Justin,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Payne,	Edenton
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Semiramis, Malbone,	Teneriffe
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Fame, Justin,	Ditto
Brig Industry, Carter,	Havanna

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his customers and others, he has just received, per the Ship Pomona, from London, via New-York, an additional assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which, with his former, makes a very large and extensive assortment; which he is selling on the most reasonable terms; amongst which are, a large assortment of coloured Threads, sewing Silk, silk Twist, &c. &c.

Newport, July 12, 1805.

BARLEY and Flax-seed WIRE-RIDDLES, of the most approved kind, for Sale, by *DAVID WILLIAMS*, by the dozen or single.

Newport, 12th of 7th Month, 1805

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the skin, such as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wishes to be cured of that disagreeable disorder called the Itch, may do it with all safety, without any trouble or disagreeable smell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a safe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of grease, the stench of sulphur, or poison of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may also be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Elizabeth Heffernan*, late of said Portsmouth, Widow; deceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM DEDRICK, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, July 8, 1805.

THE Inhabitants of Newport are requested, not to pay *Jack Wanton* for Sweeping Chimnies, as he gives me no account of those he Sweeps; and I do not allow him to receive the pay.

JOHN WANTON,
Inspector of Sweeping Chimnies.

Newport, July 12, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of Foolscap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or small quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchased in Newport.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 6.

MEDITERRANEAN AFFAIRS.

All the force to be employed the ensuing season, in the chastisement of Tripoli, has sailed for its point of destination:—if force is able to effect the object desired by our government, we think that force will speedily be assembled before Tripoli.—It will be composed as follows:

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS
President,	44	Commodore S. Barron. Capt. Cox.
Constitution,	44	Capt. Rogers,
Essex,	32	Capt J. Barron,
Constellation	36	Capt. G.H.Campbell,
Congress,	36	Capt. S. Decatur,
John Adams,	32	Capt. Shaw,
Syren,	18	Capt. Stewart,
Argus, (brig)	18	Capt. Hull,
Vixen, (brig)	16	Capt. Smith,
Nautilus, (sch'r)	16	Capt. J Dent,
Enterprize, (sch'r)	16	Capt. T. Robinson.

Besides the above, are two gun-boats, captured from the Tripolitans, carrying one (copper) 29 pounder, and two brass howitz each; ten gun-boats, each carrying two long 24 pounders cutter rigged;—two Bomb Ketches, each carrying one 13-inch mortar, and four nine-pounders.

The rendezvous of this respectable force is at Malta; where our officers receive every support and civility in the power of the British administration there, to give; and this too, by order of that British government, which Mr. Jefferson's hireling editors from Boston to Savannah (with the exception of one at Richmond) are in the daily habit of abusing by every blackguard epithet in their power to bestow:—And who shew the most childish exultation at every instance of ill success which attends the nation, notwithstanding all that has been prated about its *equal* and *exact* justice to all nations."

POETRY.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE following Ode, written for the occasion, was ſung at the feſtival of the Young Federal Republicans, the 4th inſt.

ODE

Of the YOUNG FEDERAL REPUBLICANS *of* BOSTON, July 4, 1805.

Tune—" ADAMS *and* LIBERTY."

ARISE! Sons of BOSTON! of FREEDOM and TRUTH!
And THE DAY, which your fathers gave, hail with devotion!
And long may our Country be bleſt with THE YOUTH,
And the MANHOOD—that leads to her glorious promotion!
May OUR CAUSE and THE DAY
All that's noble diſplay,
And keep VICE and DEMOCRACY, always at bay!
May our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *grow,*
And Juſtice *and Truth ſoon be rid of each foe!*

Sons of Sires whoſe beſt-blood was ſhed for your gain,
Who fought for, obtain'd, and ſecur'd you each bleſſing;
May your conduct evince the juſt ſenſe you retain
Of the RIGHTS, which, thro' them, you with joy are poſſeſſing!
Give to WASHINGTON's name,
To JOHN ADAMS—acclaim!
And to JEFFERSON give—*Carter's Cave*—to his ſhame!
May our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *grow,*
And Juſtice *and* Truth *ſoon deſtroy ev'ry foe.*

When we read the exploits, and the toils, of our Sires,
Or liſt to the tale of the "*poor broken Soldier;*"
When we think of the bleſſings which Freedom inſpires,
And feel, too, alas! that our Liberties moulder:
"OUR RIGHTS SHALL NOT DIE!"
Is our hope, and our cry—
And, to guard them—"*to Arms! and to Vict'ry!*" we'd fly!
And our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *would grow,*
For Juſtice *and* Truth *ſhould diſarm ev'ry foe!*

For what *has* tranſpir'd on our hiſtoric page,
And within a few years—ah! what dangers are dreaded!
Conſtitutions are lopt, to ſuit FACTION and RAGE,
And by what vengeful Chiefs, are our Democrats headed!
Ere to *manhood*, WE riſe,
'Twould excite ſmall ſurprize
If a RANDOLPH—or CLOUGH! ſhould an *Emp'ror* ariſe!
But our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *ſhall grow,*
For Juſtice *and* Truth *will deſtroy ev'ry foe!*

Tho' the Moon of Democracy's full, at her height,
And thick clouds and darkneſs, our Sun has obſcured;
Tho' Liberty hangs by the "*ſmall thread of Fate,*"
Fed'ral rights, by our foes, are moſt ſtrangely abjured;
Tho' *elder* Friends ſleep,
As Democrats *creep*—
From the *ſcabbard of YOUTH* ſhall the *ſword of* RIGHT leap!
And our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *will grow,*
And Juſtice *and* Truth *ſoon be rid of each foe!*

Tho' the OLD world is delug'd with *Miſ'ry* and *Crimes,*
And her "ORDER OF DAY," is *miſrule* and *commotion;*
Tho' *Slav'ry* and *War* ſpread their ills thro' her climes,
And *Neptune* wades "*chin high*" in gore, thro' his ocean:
May our NEW World e'er be,
Proſp'rous, Peaceful and Free,
The delight of the Skies, of the Earth, and the Sea!
SHE WILL BE! *as* Federal and Virtuous *ſhe'll grow,*
And Juſtice *and* Truth *will be rid of each foe!*

Sons of BOSTON! ariſe!—and like patriots of old,
March forth! firm and true—and each Virtue inherit!
Let Freedom's gifts be more endearing than gold,
And encreaſing years give you a chaſte, watchful ſpirit!
Let BOSTON e'er be
A FEDERAL NURSERY,
And the School *to teach* AGE *and* THE YOUTH *to be* FREE!
Thus, our Country more FEDERAL *and* VIRTUOUS *will grow,*
And JUSTICE *and* TRUTH *ſoon be rid of each foe!*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XL.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

THE whole exiſtence of the little inſect called *Ephemera* is ſaid to be but ſix hours. In that ſhort ſpace of time, it performs and finiſhes its allotted buſineſs of life; and leaves the ſtage of action to be occupied by ſucceeding generations.

Let ſceptical pride, contemplate this inſect, and ſink into its own nothingneſs.—Vain glorious man, who ſcoffeſt at divine revelation, and deniеſt and derideſt the immortality which the goſpel has brought to light,—what art thou but an ephemera? If this life limits the human exiſtence, and death is an eternal ſleep, all the generations of men, as well philoſophers and ſages as the moſt ignorant of the vulgar, are placed on the ſame ſcale with inſects, and muſt ſay to the worm, "Thou art our brother." The uſual duration of the exiſtence of man upon earth is indeed conſiderably longer than that of an ephemera. The haughty creature, man, meaſures his exiſtence by years; and his life, ſometimes, tho' very ſeldom, is ſpun out to three ſcore years and ten. But what is a year?—It is a little fragment of time, that is ever on the wing;—it ſlips away imperceptibly, and when it is gone, it appears like a dream. "We ſpend our years as a tale that is told." One year follows another, in rapid and imperceptible ſucceſſion, till the curtain drops and the drama of life is cloſed.—The longevity of the man of four or of five ſcore years is a theme of admiration: yet even *his* life, tho' *comparatively* long, is but a vapour. When he looks back to the ſcenes of early childhood, the progreſs of his life, during the intervening ſpace of time, ſeems like the flight of an eagle in the air, that leaves no track behind.—In ſhort, every attempt to deſtroy or weaken our expectations of an immortal exiſtence, not only tends generally to demoralize mankind, and to rob the good of their deareſt hopes and comforts; but alſo to ſink human nature nearly down to a level with the nature of brutes and inſects.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

DROVE UP,

On FRIDAY, the 21ſt *inſt. on Land improved by the Subſcriber, on the Iſland of Prudence,*

A MOSES BOAT, about Ten Feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, on application to the ſubſcriber,

DARIUS CHASE.

Prudence, June 28, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Eſſence of Spruce, by the large or ſmall quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6 4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-caſks of Liſbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thouſand buſhels of Bonaviſta Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewiſe Turk's-Iſland Salt, ſuitable for Dairies, by the hundred buſhels or leſs quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as uſual.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
4 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, *and* 175,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reaſonable terms.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a ſuperior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A very good Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, purchaſed for Caſh, at Boſton, which he will ſell very low.—Alſo Groceries as uſual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchaſe, 200 lbs. old Copper and Braſs.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe. JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury.

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethar.e; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them *April* 19, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, Executor to the laſt Will and Teſtament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Eſq. deceaſed, hath taken upon himſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Fooliſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do; Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW. *June* 7, 1805.

POETRY.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE following Ode, written for the occasion, was sung at the festival of the Young Federal Republicans, the 4th inst.

ODE

Of the YOUNG FEDERAL REPUBLICANS *of* BOSTON, July 4, 1805.

Tune—" ADAMS and LIBERTY."

ARISE! Sons of BOSTON! of FREEDOM and TRUTH!
And THE DAY, which your fathers gave, hail with devotion!
And long may our Country be blest with THE YOUTH,
And the MANHOOD—that leads to her glorious promotion!
May OUR CAUSE and THE DAY
All that's noble display,
And keep VICE and DEMOCRACY, always at bay!
May our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *grow,*
And Justice *and Truth soon be rid of each foe!*

Sons of Sires whose best blood was shed for your gain,
Who fought for, obtain'd, and secur'd you each blessing;
May your conduct evince the just sense you retain
Of the RIGHTS, which, thro' them, you with joy are possessing!
Give to WASHINGTON's name,
To JOHN ADAMS—acclaim!
And to JEFFERSON give—*Carter's Cave*—to his shame!
May our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *grow,*
And Justice *and* Truth *soon destroy ev'ry foe.*

When we read the exploits, and the toils, of our Sires,
Or list to the tale of the "*poor broken Soldier;*"
When we think of the blessings which Freedom inspires,
And feel, too, alas! that our Liberties moulder:
"OUR RIGHTS SHALL NOT DIE!"
Is our hope, and our cry—
And, to guard them—"*to Arms! and to Vict'ry!*" we'd fly!
And our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *would grow,*
For Justice *and* Truth *should disarm ev'ry foe!*

For what *has* transpir'd on our historic page,
And within a few years—ah! what dangers are dreaded!
Constitutions are lopt, to suit FACTION and RAGE,
And by what vengeful Chiefs, are our Democrats headed!
Ere to *manhood*, WE rise,
'Twould excite small surprize
If a RANDOLPH—or CLOUGH! should an *Emp'ror* arise!
But our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *shall grow,*
For Justice *and* Truth *will destroy ev'ry foe!*

Tho' the Moon of Democracy's full, at her height,
And thick clouds and darkness, our Sun has obscured;
Tho' Liberty hangs by the "*small thread of Fate,*"
Fed'ral rights, by our foes, are most strangely abjured;
Tho' *elder* Friends sleep,
As Democrats *creep*—
From the *scabbard of YOUTH* shall the *sword of* RIGHT leap!
And our Country more Federal *and* Virtuous *will grow,*
And Justice *and* Truth *soon be rid of each foe!*

Tho' the OLD world is delug'd with *Mis'ry* and *Crimes,*
And her "ORDER OF DAY," is *misrule* and *commotion;*
Tho' *Slav'ry* and *War* spread their ills thro' her climes,
And *Neptune* wades "*ebin high*" in gore, thro' his ocean:
May our NEW World e'er be,
Prosp'rous, Peaceful and Free,
The delight of the Skies, of the Earth, and the Sea!
SHE WILL BE! *as* Federal and Virtuous *she'll grow,*
And Justice *and* Truth *will be rid of each foe!*

Sons of BOSTON! arise!—and like patriots of old,
March forth! firm and true—and each Virtue inherit!
Let Freedom's gifts be more endearing than gold,
And encreasing years give you a chaste, watchful spirit!
Let BOSTON e'er be
A FEDERAL NURSERY,
And the School *to teach* AGE *and* THE YOUTH *to be* FREE!
Thus, our Country more FEDERAL *and* VIRTUOUS *will grow,*
And JUSTICE *and* TRUTH *soon be rid of each foe!*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XL.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

THE whole existence of the little insect called *Ephemera* is said to be but six hours. In that short space of time, it performs and finishes its allotted business of life; and leaves the stage of action to be occupied by succeeding generations.

Let sceptical pride, contemplate this insect, and sink into its own nothingness.—Vain glorious man, who scoffest at divine revelation, and deniest and deridest the immortality which the gospel has brought to light,—what art thou but an ephemera? If this life limits the human existence, and death is an eternal sleep, all the generations of men, as well philosophers and sages as the most ignorant of the vulgar, are placed on the same scale with insects, and must say to the worm, "Thou art our brother." The usual duration of the existence of man upon earth is indeed considerably longer than that of an ephemera. The haughty creature, man, measures his existence by years; and his life, sometimes, tho' very seldom, is spun out to three score years and ten. But what is a year?—It is a little fragment of time, that is ever on the wing;—it slips away imperceptibly, and when it is gone, it appears like a dream. "We spend our years as a tale that is told." One year follows another, in rapid and imperceptible succession, till the curtain drops and the drama of life is closed.—The longevity of the man of four or of five score years is a theme of admiration: yet even *his* life, tho' *comparatively* long, is but a vapour. When he looks back to the scenes of early childhood, the progress of his life, during the intervening space of time, seems like the flight of an eagle in the air, that leaves no track behind.—In short, every attempt to destroy or weaken our expectations of an immortal existence, not only tends generally to demoralize mankind, and to rob the good of their dearest hopes and comforts; but also to sink human nature nearly down to a level with the nature of brutes and insects.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
300 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

DROVE UP,

On FRIDAY, the 21*st inst. on Land improved by the Subscriber, on the Island of Prudence,*

A MOSES BOAT, about Ten Feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, on application to the subscriber,

DARIUS CHASE.

Prudence, June 28, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffrey*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's-island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
4 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other GOODS, which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, *and* 175,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

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Newport, April 12, 1802.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.

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THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrater on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

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Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethar.e; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them *April* 19, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq. deceased, hath taken upon himself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

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Has for SALE on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the best manner or shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.

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Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

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A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

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